

reporting error in the manufacturer's favor (that is, resulting in an increased credit balance) or if the manufacturer discovers such an error within 270 days of the end of the model year, EPA shall restore the credits for use by the manufacturer.

§91.211 Notice of opportunity for hearing.

Any voiding of the certificate under §§91.203(f), 91.206(d), 91.207(d), 91.208(c), or 91.209(g) shall be made only after the manufacturer concerned is offered an opportunity for a hearing conducted in accordance with §§91.512, 91.513 and 91.514 and, if a manufacturer requests such a hearing, will be made only after an initial decision by the Presiding Officer.

Subpart D—Emission Test Equipment Provisions

§91.301 Scope; applicability.

(a) This subpart describes the equipment required in order to perform exhaust emission tests on new marine gasoline-fueled spark-ignition propulsion engines subject to the provisions of subpart A of this part 91.

(b) Exhaust gases are sampled while the test engine is operated using a steady state test cycle on an engine dynamometer. Exhaust gas sampling may be performed using either the raw gas sampling method or the constant volume sampling (CVS) method. The exhaust gases receive specific component analysis determining concentration of pollutant, exhaust volume, the fuel flow, and the power output during each mode. Emissions are reported on a gram per brake-kilowatt hour (g/kW-hr). See subpart E of this part for a complete description of the test procedure.

(c) Additional information about system design, calibration methodologies, and so forth, for raw gas sampling can be found in part 86, subpart D of this chapter. Examples for system design, calibration methodologies, and so forth, for dilute sampling can be found in part 86, subpart N of this chapter.

§91.302 Definitions.

The definitions in §91.3 apply to this subpart.

§91.303 Acronyms and abbreviations.

(a) The acronyms and abbreviations in §91.5 apply to this subpart.

(b) The symbols in Table 1 in appendix A of this subpart apply to this subpart.

§91.304 Test equipment overview.

(a) All engines subject to this subpart are tested for exhaust emissions. Engines are operated on dynamometers meeting the specification given in §91.305.

(b) The exhaust is tested for gaseous emissions using either a constant volume sampling (CVS) system as described in §91.414, or using the raw gas sampling system as described in §91.421. Both systems require analyzers (see paragraph (c) of this section) specific to the pollutant being measured.

(c) Analyzers used are a non-dispersive infrared detector (NDIR) absorption type for carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide analysis; paramagnetic detector (PMD), zirconia (ZRDO), or electrochemical type (ECS) for oxygen analysis; a flame ionization detector (FID) or heated flame ionization detector (HFID) type for hydrocarbon analysis; and a chemiluminescent detector (CLD) or heated chemiluminescent detector (HCLD) for oxides of nitrogen analysis.

§91.305 Dynamometer specifications and calibration accuracy.

(a) *Dynamometer specifications.* (1) The dynamometer test stand and other instruments for measurement of engine speed and torque must meet the accuracy requirements shown in Table 2 in appendix A to this subpart. The dynamometer must be capable of performing the test cycle described in §91.410.

(b) *Dynamometer calibration accuracy.* (1) The dynamometer test stand and other instruments for measurement of engine torque and speed must meet the calibration frequency shown in Table 2 in appendix to this subpart.

(2) A minimum of three calibration weights for each range used is required. The weights must be equally spaced and traceable to within 0.5 percent of National Institute of Standards and Testing (NIST) weights. Laboratories